RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER

MAR 1 5 2007

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Paragraph at page 6, line 19:

My invention is most easily embodied in distinct loudspeakers deployed in a generally circular arc, but any ring-shaped or annular or arcuate source of wind is within the scope of the invention. The wind can be produced by any means of producing a pulsating or varying wind or flow, and the preferred embodiment of a pulsating or vibrating surface or surfaces is only exemplary.

Page 7, before line 10, add new paragraph:

Fig. 6 is a schematic view of a tilted speaker.

Paragraph at page 8, line 1:

The array is about nine times as big in diameter as any single speaker in the array. Therefore, according to the law of Doubt discussed above, the bass "cut-off" should drop more than [[two]] three octaves ([[two]] three octaves corresponds to an eight-times increase in diameter, which is [[two]] three doublings). If the output from the single speaker starts to drop off at 100 Hz, then the output from the arcuate array will start to drop of at around [[20]] 12.5 Hz. (The "cut-off" is arbitrary because the radiating efficiency does not fall off abruptly, and it must be defined , as an arbitrary proportion relative to some higher frequency at which the radiating efficiency is high and the sound wavelength is not bigger than the speaker diameter.) ~~In the example above, the radiating efficiency at 20 Hz will be somewhere about 15%, better than the single speaker with only a six-inch diameter, that has a radiating efficiency under 3% at 20 Hz.~~

Paragraph at page 8, line 21:

Although the circular or ring-shaped array uses only a fraction of the number of speakers that would be needed for a full disk, the number can be reduced by using a baffle. Fig. 2 shows a semi-circular cabinet 1 that rests on a floor 500, and Fig. 3 shows a side view of the same embodiment. In the front panel 10 of the cabinet 1 is mounted the half-ring of speakers 100. The panel 10 is an example of a central baffle. (The same numbers are used for similar elements throughout the drawing.) The half-ring of speakers 100 wind describes an arc from a single center point CP, shown in Fig. 2

Paragraph at page 9, line 10:

As an example of the second embodiment, I built a semi-circular cabinet with a semi-circular array of twelve 6½ inch speakers. The speaker cabinet had a thickness of four and 1/4 inches and a ~~diameter~~ radius of 29½ inches, with the speakers inscribed within a circle of 28½ inches on the front panel, so that the ~~diameter~~ radius of the central area between the speakers was ~~15.5~~ 22 inches and the central area was larger in diameter than the speaker diameter. The twelve speakers, each of four ohms' impedance, were wired in three parallel gangs each comprising four speakers in series, so that the total impedance was 5.3 ohms. A two-rack-unit thick power amplifier was built into the middle portion of the cabinet, with a hole to access the amplifier controls. This speaker combo had a full bass response. The floor served as a symmetry baffle, the combo being held in position by gravity on the bottom mounting surface.

Add two consecutive new paragraphs between pages 9 and 10:

As the embodiments described above show, the arc of the radius r can include a $1/n$ fraction of a whole circle, where n is a positive integer. For example, the Fig. 1 embodiment exemplifies that $n = 1$, that of Fig. 2 that $n = 2$, and that of Fig. 4 that $n = 4$.

Fig. 6 illustrates the tilt of a speaker 100 relative to the plane P of a central baffle.